ished, some of this imprisoned air escapes, and the greater the fall of the barometer the greater the force with which the air is expelled. My friend, Mr. Smith, utilized this air current to blow a whistle, which could be heard all over the town, warning the inhabitants of a possible storm. With a rising barometer, caused by an increase in the pressure of the air, air will be forced back into the subterranean reservoir. Mr. Smith tells me that when the air is going into the well, the water recedes a certain amount, and that when the air is blowing out, it can be heard bubbling through the water.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE BRENHAM METEORITE.

BY ROBERT HAY.

About the end of 1891, the finds of the meteoric fall in Kiowa county were extended nearly a mile east of the former ones, and most of them are of a new type. Several groups were found, each in an area of several square yards, and having several hundred individuals. The aggregate number was about 3,000. Some of them

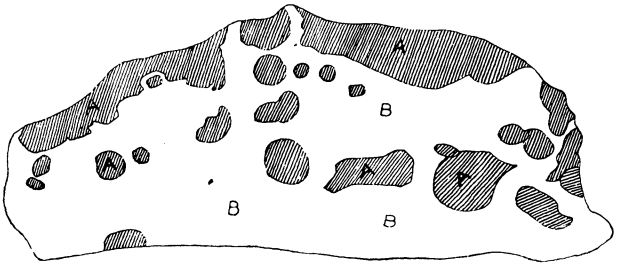

FIG. 14. POLISHED SECTION OF BRENHAM METEORITE; *a*, cavities containing olivene; *b*, Widmanstättian figures on polished surface.

seemed to be the decomposed parts of a larger mass, but the bulk of them were evidently separate meteorites. A few were about a pound in weight; others were from six or seven ounces down to the size of a pea. All were more or less oxidized; some had lost all their metallic structure, but some, even of the very smallest, had the true pallasite structure. A specimen (exhibited to the Academy) had been pronounced by Professor Foote, of Philadelphia, to be almost identical with the original meteorite of Pallas, which gives the name to this variety. There was one mass of nearly 80 pounds. There seem to have been no more finds, though the search was active.

NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF GRANITE IN A DEEP BORING IN EASTERN KANSAS.

BY ROBERT HAY, F. G. S. A.

Four borings (one reaching 1,000 feet in depth) at Fort Scott have passed through the coal measures and subcarboniferous rocks at that place. The deep boring at Pittsburg (1,200 feet) is said by Mr. St. John to reach silurian rocks. The boring at Leavenworth (1,800 feet) is also said to have its bottom in siluria. Neither the well seven miles east of Wichita (1,943 feet) nor the boring at Anthony (2,300 feet)